

Abstract

The invention relates to a spatially adaptive, implanted microcontact structure for neuroprostheses for treating
5 functional disorders of the nervous system for the purpose of reversible anchorage on nerve tissue. The spatially adaptive microcontact structure (RAM) is characterized in particular in that an optimum contact or active connection to nerve tissue is ensured, in that the implanted
10 microcontact structure comprises subareas that are movable relative to one another, in that said subareas can be brought into at least two permanent preferred positions relative to one another and in that said subareas can be brought into a preferred position during the implantation
15 for the purpose of mechanical anchorage to the nerve tissue to be contacted and can also be brought out of one preferred position into another during the explantation to release the anchorage.